

Inyo-Mono IRWM Planning Grant Application

Attachment 3: Work Plan (Background)

1. The Inyo-Mono Regional Water Management Group (RWMG)

History

The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) process was initiated in the eastern Sierra in response to funding opportunities provided by Propositions 50 and 84. As stakeholder meetings were initiated, the group began to recognize the benefits of having a multiple-agency and multiple-purpose perspective, and that water resource needs in the eastern Sierra are highly interconnected and require a broad and integrated approach to be resolved.

The Inyo-Mono RWMG was formed in early 2008 with about 15 initial stakeholders to prepare for Proposition 84 grant funding. During the pre-planning phase of the Inyo-Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (I-M IRWMP) process, Planning Committee (defined below) members signed a voluntary Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This initial MOU described the governance structure and provided "ground rules" that defined roles and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement, and decision making for the RWMG. A revised MOU was developed in the first half of 2010 that will govern the group through the planning and implementation phases of the IRWMP process. This MOU will take effect November 15, 2010.

Composition

The I-M IRWMP is composed of two committees, part-time staff, and ad hoc work groups. The Planning Committee, which is the decision-making body and includes representatives from all entities participating in the IRWM planning process, meets in-person at various locations within the planning area approximately once per month. The Coordinating Committee is a subset of the Planning Committee and serves as an advisory or steering group for the Planning Committee and work groups. The Coordinating Committee is more directly involved with IRWMP staff in preparing documents and developing recommendations on policy and planning activities to the Planning Committee. Specialized work groups made up of representatives from the Planning Committee are established as needed to perform functions, develop programs, and create outputs. Work groups deliver products to the Planning and Coordinating Committees for approval and/or adoption.

Currently, the Inyo-Mono IRWMP staff is comprised of a project manager (Mark Drew, Ph.D.) and a project assistant (Holly Alpert, Ph.D.), both of whom work part-time for the IRWMP. Both Dr. Drew and Dr. Alpert are based in Mammoth Lakes, CA. IRWMP staff is tasked with the overall facilitation and coordination of the I-M RWMG.

The I-M RWMG and associated MOU signatories are comprised of a broad array of stakeholders throughout Inyo and Mono counties as well as stakeholders from northern San Bernardino and Kern counties, including agencies with statutory authority over water (Table

3-1). Currently there are approximately 40 public, private, and not-for-profit entities from the eastern Sierra actively working towards the goal of establishing and implementing an IRWMP for the region. These entities are also referred to as the “I-M Planning Committee” or “Planning Committee”. Those involved represent interests ranging from federal, state, and local government; resource and water agencies; non-profit and conservation organizations; American Indian tribal organizations; educational organizations; business interests; agriculture and ranching groups; and individuals having vested interests in how water is managed in eastern California. There are a number of organizations and individuals that are involved in Planning Committee activities at a lower level but who maintain regular contact with IRWMP staff through phone calls and email and stay informed of IRWMP activities. Finally, there are many organizations that are kept on the Planning Committee contact list but that have not been in communication with project staff. These groups are seen as possible future collaborators (Table 3-2). In total, 180 individuals representing about 110 organizations are included in the Planning Committee contact list and receive emails about meetings, meeting summaries, and other IRWMP-related announcements.

Table 3-1. Inyo-Mono RWMG stakeholders. Further description provided at the bottom of the table.

Agency/Organization Name	Stakeholder category	Role in Inyo-Mono IRWMP	Level of participation	Pre-planning MOU signatory	Planning/ Implementation MOU signatory	Agency/organization mission/objectives
Amargosa Conservancy	Environmental Stewardship Organization	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; South Lahontan funding region work group	High	X	X	A non-profit organization dedicated to protecting the land, water and beauty of the Amargosa and Death Valley area.
Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee	Low			The Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers is a non-profit organization that seeks to establish a planning forum to identify key challenges confronting the Eastern Sierra Nevada. The Institute will work to preserve healthy communities and healthy ecosystems, recognizing the inextricable connection that binds both.
Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (NV)	Federal agency	Planning Committee	Low			Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge is located in southern Nevada 90 miles northwest of Las Vegas. Encompassing over 23,000 acres of spring-fed wetlands, Ash Meadows is a desert wetland ecosystem providing habitat for at least 25 species found nowhere else in the world.
Benton Paiute Reservation	Native American Tribe; Disadvantaged community	Planning Committee	Low			The Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe (Benton Tribe), are a federally recognized tribe located on the Benton Paiute Indian Reservation, which is 160 acres in size. The Benton Reservation sits in Blind Springs Valley in Mono County, California between Benton Valley and Adobe Valley, near Benton Hot Springs.
<i>Big Pine Paiute Tribe</i>	Native American Tribe; Disadvantaged community	Planning Committee	High	X		The Big Pine Paiute are a federally recognized tribe located on the Big Pine Reservation, which is 279 acres in size. Big Pine sits at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada in the high desert of Owens Valley.
<i>Birchim Community Services District</i>	Water purveyor	Planning Committee; legal counsel	High	X		Serves Sunny Slopes

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<i>Bishop Paiute Tribe</i>	Native American Tribe; Disadvantaged community	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	High	X	X	The Bishop Paiute Tribe is a federally recognized tribe with Treatment as a State status and EPA-approved Water Quality Standards. The Bishop Paiute Reservation is located on approximately 900 acres in Bishop, California.
Breeze-Martin Consulting	Local business	Planning Committee; Past: Budget work group	Low			A consulting firm that provides technical assistance in strategic planning, economic, and community development projects.
<i>Bridgeport PUD</i>	Local water purveyor		Low			Serves Bridgeport, CA
Bridgeport Ranchers Association	Agricultural organization		Low			
<i>Bureau of Land Management (Bishop office)</i>	Land use authority; federal agency	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	High	X	X	The BLM manages multiple resources and uses such as energy and minerals, timber, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat.
<i>California Department of Fish and Game</i>	State agency	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	Medium			The Mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.
California Native Plant Society - Bristlecone Chapter	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee	Medium			The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a state-wide non-profit organization of lay persons and professionals who share an interest in California's native plants. The Society, working through its local chapters, seeks to increase the understanding of California's native flora and to preserve this rich resource for future generations. Membership is open to all.
California Rural Water Association	Advocacy and technical assistance	Planning Committee	Medium			Mission statement: To meet the needs of member water and wastewater systems by providing quality information, training and technical assistance and legislative representation, and assist them in maintaining a high standard of service to their communities.

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California Trout	Environmental Stewardship Organization	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Budget work group; Strategies and Objectives Work Group; South Lahontan funding region work group; Project staff	High	X		California Trout is a state-wide non profit organization working to protect and restore wild trout and steelhead waters throughout California. Mark Drew of Cal Trout is the pre-planning project manager for the I-M IRWM process, and oversees all aspects of the work necessary to complete the grant proposal.
Central Nevada Regional Water Authority	Advocacy organization	Planning Committee	Low			The Central Nevada Regional Water Authority (CNRWA) is an eight-county unit of local government that collaboratively and proactively addresses water resource issues common to communities in Nevada's rural interior. CNRWA exists under Nevada's Interlocal Cooperation Act and has delegated authority separate from its member counties.
Central Sierra Resources Conservation and Development Council	Environmental Stewardship Organization; Community organization	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; work groups	High	X		A local organization created to increase the conservation of natural resources, support economic development, enhance the environment and standard of living in local communities.
City of Bishop	City government	Planning Committee	Low			Bishop is a city in Inyo County, California, USA. The population was 3,575 at the 2000 census. The town was named after Bishop Creek, flowing out of the Sierra Nevada: the creek was named after Samuel Addison Bishop, a settler in the Owens Valley.
Crowley Lake Mutual Water District	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Crowley Lake, CA

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Eastern Sierra Audubon Society	Environmental Stewardship Organization	Planning Committee	Medium	X		The Eastern Sierra Audubon Society's mission is to foster a deeper appreciation of wild birds and their habitats, reaching out to youth through education, and providing a community through monthly presentations and field trips.
Eastern Sierra Land Trust	Environmental Stewardship Organization	Planning Committee	High	X	X	The Eastern Sierra Land Trust is a nonprofit organization that works with willing landowners to protect vital lands in the Eastern Sierra for their scenic, recreational, historical, agricultural, botanic, watershed and wildlife values.
<i>Fort Independence Paiute Tribe</i>	Native American Tribe	Planning Committee	Medium		X	360 acres of land adjacent to Oak Creek in Independence California. In 2000, the Tribe received an additional 200 acres through the California Indian Land Transfer Act for a total of 560 acres. The membership consists of 136 tribal members of which approximately half live on the Reservation and the rest reside elsewhere in the United States from coast to coast.
Friends of the Inyo	Environmental Stewardship Organization	Planning Committee	High	X		A non-profit conservation organization dedicated to preserving the Eastside's unique qualities: its diverse wild lands, scenic beauty, wild rivers, varied flora and fauna, and abundant opportunities for low-impact sustainable recreation.
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Federal agency	Planning Committee	Low			The Humboldt-Toiyabe's spectacular 6.3 million acres makes it the largest national forest in the lower 48 states. Located in Nevada and a small portion of eastern California, the Forest offers year-round recreation of all types.
Independence CSD	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Independence, CA
Indian Wells Valley Cooperative Groundwater Management Group	Local water agency	Planning Committee	Low			A Cooperative Groundwater Management Plan was agreed to in 1995 resulting in a Groundwater Management Group consisting of representatives of ten signatories.

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<i>Indian Wells Valley Water District</i>	Local water agency	Planning Committee; South Lahontan funding region work group	High	X	X	Indian Wells Valley Water District was formed as a County Water District in 1955 and operates pursuant to County Water District Law (California Water Code sections 30000 et seq.). It has just under 12,000 connections that serve almost 30,000 people. Its jurisdiction encompasses 38 square miles which includes all of the city of Ridgecrest except that portion which is on the Naval Air Weapons Station. It also serves small parts of Kern and San Bernardino counties.
<i>Inyo County Water Department/Inyo County</i>	Local water agency; Disadvantaged community	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Budget work group; Strategies and Objectives Work Group	High	X	X	The Inyo County Water Department monitors and reports on the conditions of the vegetation, soils, and hydrology of the Owens Valley. This information is used by Inyo County and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to jointly manage the water resources of the valley and protect the valley's environment while providing a reliable water supply to the City of Los Angeles.
Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action	Community organization; Disadvantaged community representation	Planning Committee; Past: Budget work group	Medium	X		Inyo-Mono Advocates offer a variety of supportive services to fight poverty.
Inyo Mono Agriculture Commission	Agriculture Group	Planning Committee	Medium			The Inyo and Mono Counties' Agricultural Commissioner's Office is entrusted with the mission of protecting the agriculture industry of the Counties and its environment, ensuring the health and safety of the Counties' citizens, and fostering confidence and equity in the market place through education and the fair and uniform enforcement of laws, regulations, and ordinances enacted by the people of the State of California and the Counties of Inyo and Mono.

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Inyo Mono Resource Conservation District	Community Organization	Planning Committee	Low			The Inyo Mono RCD provides technical assistance to landowners, services related to the improvement of land capabilities, resource conservation, prevention and control of soil erosion, and public education
<i>Inyo National Forest</i>	Land use authority; federal agency	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Strategies and Objectives work group	High	X		The Inyo National Forest is located in California's eastern Sierra Watersheds of interest include the Mono and Owens Lakes watersheds, as well as Fish Lake Valley and Eureka/Saline Valleys.
June Lake Advocates	Community organization	Planning Committee	Medium	X		A group of citizens committed to ensuring that the community of the June Lake Loop develops into a moderately-sized, year-round community that preserves the existing natural environment, mountain lifestyle, and ambience of the area.
<i>June Lake PUD</i>	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	High	X	X	Provides water and sewer service to the community of June Lake. The district boundaries include 1,720 acres of land within the June Lake Loop, starting north of the June Lake Village Proper and continuing around the Loop to just below Silver Lake.
<i>Keeler CSD</i>	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Keeler, CA
<i>Kern County</i>	County agency	Planning Committee	Low			Kern County is located in the southern Central Valley of California. It extends east beyond the southern slope of the Eastern Sierra Nevada range into the Mojave Desert and west across the floor of the San Joaquin Valley to the eastern edge of the Temblor Range.
<i>Kern County Water Agency</i>	Local water agency	Planning Committee	Low			The Kern County Water Agency serves as the local contracting entity for the State Water Project and participates in a wide scope of related activities to preserve and enhance Kern County's water supply, including the provision of a supplemental water supply for portions of the Metropolitan Bakersfield area.

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<i>Lone Pine-Paiute Shoshone Tribe</i>	Native American Tribe; Disadvantaged community	Planning Committee	High	X	X	The Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation is located at an elevation of 3,697 feet above sea level in the southern portion of the Owens Valley between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Inyo Mountain Ranges, approximately 200 miles north of Los Angeles and 60 miles south of Bishop. The Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation has a Tribal population of approximately 350 residents and consists of 237.4 acres of land near the community of Lone Pine, California.
<i>Los Angeles Department of Water and Power</i>	Water purveyor	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Strategies and Objectives work group	High			The LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago to deliver reliable, safe water and electricity supplies to some 3.8 million residents and businesses in Los Angeles. The City owns approximately 314,000 acres in Inyo and Mono counties and associated water rights.
<i>Lower Rock Creek Mutual Water Co.</i>	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Lower Rock Creek area near Bishop, CA
<i>Lundy Mutual Water Company</i>	Local water agency	Planning Committee	Low	X		Serves Mono City, CA
<i>Mammoth Community Water District</i>	Local water agency	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	High	X		Provides water and sewer service to the community of Mammoth Lakes. The district boundaries include 3,640 acres of land within the developed portion of the Town of Mammoth Lakes.
<i>Mammoth Lakes Trails and Public Access</i>	Community organization	Planning Committee	Medium	X		MLTPA advocates for, initiates, facilitates, and participates in the planning, implementation, and stewarding of a system of four-season trails and public access in Mammoth Lakes and the immediate Eastern Sierra.
<i>Mammoth Lakes, Town of</i>	City government	Planning Committee	Medium	X		The Town of Mammoth Lakes is General Law City within Mono County (the only incorporated municipality w/in the County) located on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada range in California. There are approximately 7,500 year-round residents.

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Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Local business	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Past: Budget work group	High	X		A destination resort located in Central California on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.
Mariposa County Resource Conservation District	Community organization	Planning Committee	Low			No information available.
Mariposa Public Utility District	Local water agency	Planning Committee	Low			The Mariposa Public Utility District (MPUD) was established in 1947. The District provides water, wastewater and fire protection services to the town of Mariposa. The District currently has 722 service connections and is approximately 873 acres in size.
Members of the public	Concerned citizens	Planning Committee	Various			Individual citizens, many with water rights, have expressed interested in the IRWMP and maintain various levels of involvement in the Planning Committee.
Mojave Desert Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council	Environmental Stewardship Organization; Community organization	Planning Committee	High	X		An organization that supports economic development and environmental protection in Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino, and Tulare counties.
<i>Mono County</i>	County agency	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	High	X	X	Mono County is located in the east central portion of the U.S. state of California, to the east of the Sierra Nevada between Yosemite National Park and Nevada. The county seat is Bridgeport.
Mono County Resource Conservation District	Community organization	Planning Committee	Low			The Mono County Resource Conservation District covers an area that includes northern Mono County. The Walker River runs through it. The Lahontan Water Quality Control Board is the agency with jurisdiction over the watershed that drains into the Bridgeport Reservoir. Cattle, sheep, fishing and dude ranch operations are just some of the activities this district is involved in.

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Mono Lake Committee	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	High	X	X	A non-profit citizen's group dedicated to protecting and restoring the Mono Basin Ecosystem; educating the public about environmental impacts to Mono Lake; and promoting cooperative solutions that protect Mono Lake.
<i>Mountain Meadows Mutual Water Company</i>	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves part of Crowley Lake, CA
National Park Service	Land use authority; federal agency	Planning Committee	Medium	X		The NPS manages Death Valley National Park, Devils Postpile National Monument, and Manzanar National Historic Site within the IRWMP planning region. Death Valley National Park is located in southern Inyo County and northern San Bernardino County, California; Devils Postpile National Monument is near Mammoth Mountain in extreme northeastern Madera County in eastern California; and Manzanar National Historic Site lies just north of Lone Pine along Highway 395.
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Federal agency	Planning Committee	Medium			The NRCS provides technical assistance to private land owners to conserve soil, water, and other natural resources through cooperative partnerships with local and state agencies.
Owens Valley Committee	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee	High	X	X	A non-profit citizen action group dedicated to protecting the natural resources of the Owens Valley by monitoring water and land management, educating the public, and encouraging participation in local government.
Owens Valley Indian Water Commission	Community and environmental justice organization; Represents disadvantaged communities	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee; Budget work group	High	X	X	The Owens Valley Indian Water Commission was originally established in 1992 as the planning and coordinating body for Indian water rights issues related to the 1939 Land Exchange (U.S. Dept. of Interior & City of Los Angeles) on behalf of the Bishop Paiute Tribe, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, and Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone

						Reservation; and, to provide services for environmental- and water-related issues for the Bishop Paiute Tribe, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation, Fort Independence Reservation and the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe.
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Sierra Business Council	Community organization	Planning Committee	Low			Sierra Business Council is a member-based organization of over 700 individuals and businesses who are committed to pioneering innovative solutions in the Sierra Nevada.
Sierra Club	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee	High	X	X	The Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club is an environmental organization that serves the Eastern Sierra and Death Valley areas of California.
Sierra Nevada Alliance	Environmental stewardship organization	Planning Committee; Coordinating Committee	Medium			A regional network of 103 grassroots and organizations working throughout the Sierra. The Sierra Nevada Alliance provided project facilitation and outreach for the first 6 months of project launch for the I-M IRWMP.
Southern California Edison	Electrical corporation	Planning Committee	Low			Today's Southern California Edison is the product of more than a century of providing reliable electric service to central, coastal and southern California.
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe - Death Valley	Native American Tribe	Planning Committee	Low			The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe is headquartered in Death Valley National Park but has members throughout Nevada and eastern California.
Tri-Valley Groundwater District	Local groundwater agency	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Benton, Chalfant, and Hammil Valleys in eastern California
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Federal agency	Planning Committee	Low			Today, we are the largest wholesaler of water in the country. We bring water to more than 31 million people, and provide one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal agency	Planning Committee	Low			Our mission is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of American people.
U.S. Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center	Military	Planning Committee	Medium			The Marine Corps' Mountain Warfare Training Center, as a major subordinate element of Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command , and with support from Marine Corps Installations - West , conducts unit and individual training courses to prepare USMC, Joint, and Allied Forces for operations in mountainous, high altitude, and cold weather environments in support of the Regional Combatant Commanders.
Valentine Eastern Sierra UC Natural Reserve	University	Planning Committee	Medium	X		The Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL), administered by the UC Santa Barbara, serves as a major center for research for the eastern Sierra Nevada and Owens Valley.
Virginia Lakes Mutual Water Company	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Virginia Lakes, CA
Walker Irrigation District	Local water agency	Planning Committee	Low			Serves Walker, CA
Walker River Paiute Tribe	Native American Tribe	Planning Committee	Low			The mission of the Walker River Paiute Tribe is to maintain our Agai Dicutta heritage while carrying it into the future. The Tribe is dedicated and committed to advocating and protecting Tribal sovereignty. The Walker River Tribe shall foster the ideal of community self-determination and self-sufficiency. We will strive to promote, preserve, and protect the quality of life for our Tribal members.
Wheeler Crest Community Services District	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Medium			Serves Swall Meadows, CA
White Mountain Mutual Water Company	Local water purveyor	Planning Committee	Low			Serves very eastern California near border with Nevada.

Table 3-1 Notes:

1. The categories for participation are “high”, “medium”, and “low”. Designation of these categories is based on many factors, including attendance at Planning Committee meetings since February, 2008; participation in smaller groups such as the Coordinating Committee or the Budget or Strategies & Objectives work groups; general responsiveness to requests for input and feedback on IRWMP-related matters; and consistency of participation throughout the group’s tenure. Some groups were more involved in the beginning and have dropped off in terms of participation, while other groups were brought into the process later on (*e.g.*, California Native Plant Society – Bristlecone Chapter, Owens Valley Indian Water Commission) and have participated regularly.

2. Agencies with statutory authority over water are listed in *italics*.

Table 3-2. “Contact list only” RWMG stakeholders. These groups are on the I-M IRWMP email contact list but do not participate in meetings or other IRWMP activities. They are viewed as potential future stakeholders.

Agency/Organization Name	Stakeholder category
Advocates for Mammoth	Community organization
American Land Conservancy	Environmental Stewardship Organization
Bridgeport Paiute Tribe	Native American Tribe
California State Lands Commission	Land use authority
Chalfant Valley Community Service District	Local water agency
Desert Fishes Council	Environmental stewardship organization
Desert Research Institute	University
Eastern Sierra Cattleman's Association	Agriculture group
Eastern Sierra Institute for Collaborative Education	Community organization
Farm Service Agency (NV)	Federal agency
Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District	Special district
High Sierra Energy Foundation	Environmental stewardship organization
Hilton Creek Community Service District	Local water agency
Hot Creek Ranch	Local business
Inland Aquaculture Group	Fishing group

Agency/Organization Name	Stakeholder category
Inyo Mono Farm Bureau	Agriculture group
Lee Vining PUD	Local water agency
Mammoth Community Stakeholder Group	Community organization
San Bernardino County	County agency
Sierra Pacific Power	Electrical corporation
Snow Survey Associates	Local business
Southern Sierra IRWMP	IRWMP
SRVA Advocates for Smart Growth	Community organization
TEAM Engineering	Local business
The Wilderness Society	Environmental stewardship organization
UC Cooperative Extension - Inyo and Mono Counties	University

2. The Region

Planning Region Boundaries

The approved boundary for the Inyo-Mono IRWM planning region is wholly contained within the Regional Water Board Region 6 (Lahontan Region) boundaries. The planning region boundaries generally include Inyo and Mono counties in the eastern Sierra, northern portions of San Bernardino County and the northeastern corner of Kern County (Figure 3-1). To the northwest, the Inyo-Mono IRWMP boundary follows the Alpine and Mono watershed line consistent with county jurisdictions. To the west, the Inyo-Mono IRWMP boundary follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and jurisdictional lines with Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties.

Both the National Park Service's Devils Postpile National Monument and a small portion of US Forest Service land leased to the Mammoth Mountain Ski Area are located within Madera County, and agreements to collaboratively manage these areas between the Inyo-Mono, Madera and Southern Sierra RWMGs have been developed. The southwestern boundary follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, also mirroring Inyo and Mono County jurisdictional lines with a small portion comprising of Kern County. To the south and southeast, the planning region follows 8-digit HUC watershed boundaries that share more common water resource issues with Inyo County than with other watersheds in Kern and San Bernardino counties. These watersheds include Indian Wells Valley, Searles, Upper Amargosa, Death Valley/Lower Amargosa, Pahrump, and Panamint Valley.

To the northeast, the boundary follows the Nevada state line. The Nevada side of the watersheds shared by California and Nevada are recognized as having common water resources issues with the Inyo-Mono IRWMP and are included in the Inyo-Mono IRWM regional boundaries as “Areas of Interest”. Thus, within California, with the exception of a small part of the southwestern boundary and areas within northern San Bernardino County, the Inyo-Mono IRWMP boundaries are delineated by both watershed and jurisdictional lines.

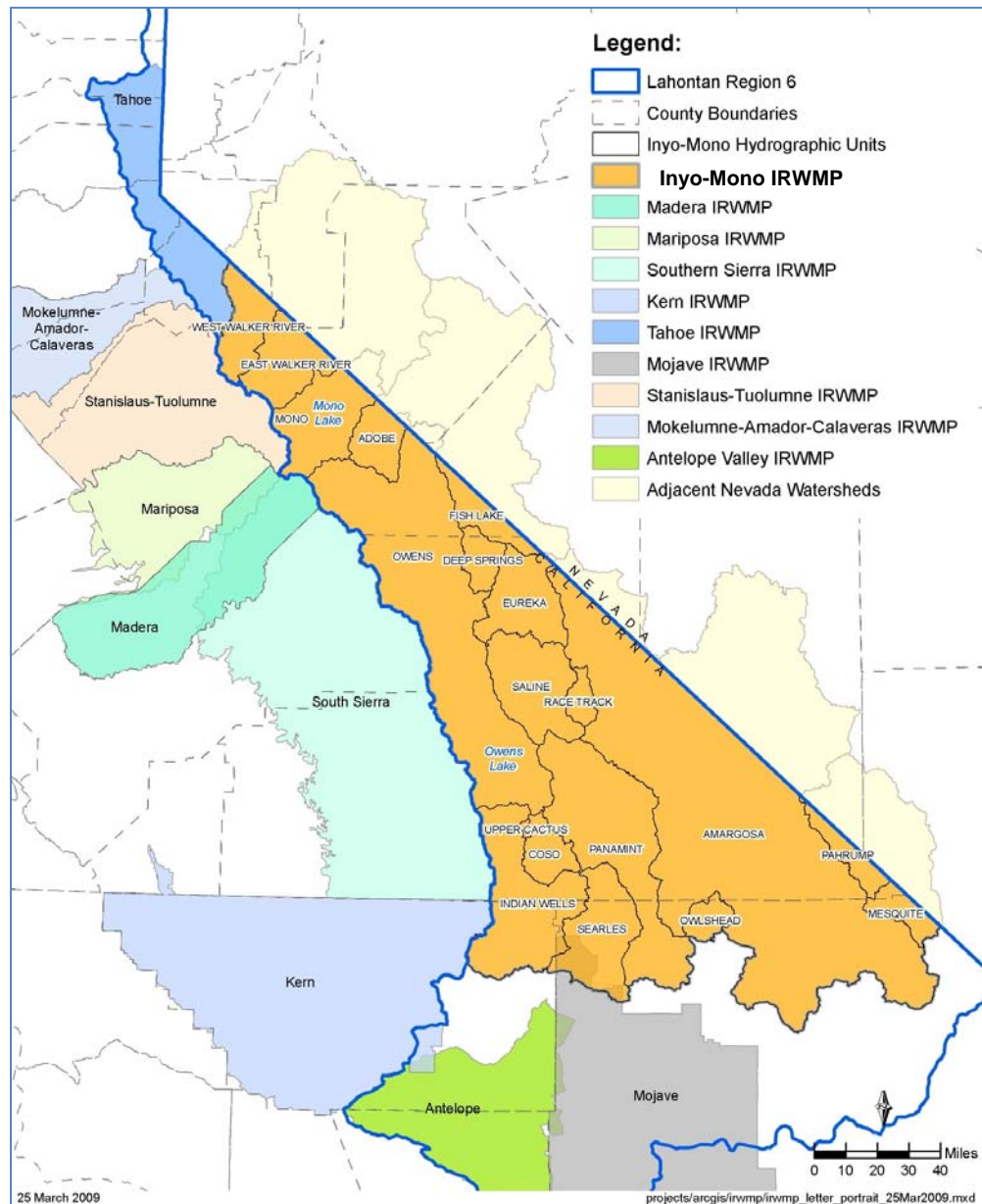


Figure 3-1. Approved Inyo-Mono IRWMP region boundaries and included watersheds.

Hydrologic Features

In addition to the above mentioned watersheds shared by Inyo, Kern, and/or San Bernardino counties, the other watersheds in the planning region include: East and West Walker, Mono Lake, Upper Owens, Lower Owens, and Eureka-Saline Valleys and numerous smaller closed desert watersheds (Figure 3-1).

Numerous groundwater basins underlie the region, including: Long Valley, Bridgeport Valley, Mono Valley, Mojave, Indian Wells and Searles Valleys, Owens Valley, and California Valley Groundwater Basins. A full list of the groundwater basins within the I-M IRWM planning region, based on DWR Bulletin 118, is shown below and in Figure 3-2. Inyo and Mono Counties have not adopted Groundwater Management Plans (such plans typically use existing government bodies and authorities to proactively monitor and manage groundwater resource issues). Instead, the counties have groundwater ordinances in place, which use land use planning and police powers of locally elected county boards to manage groundwater resources.

Groundwater basins in I-M IRWMP region:

- Antelope Valley
- Bridgeport Valley
- Mono Valley
- Adobe Lake Valley
- Long Valley
- Owens Valley
- Black Springs Valley
- Fish Lake Valley
- Deep Springs Valley
- Eureka Valley
- Saline Valley
- Death Valley
- Wingate Valley
- Middle Amargosa Valley
- Lower Kingston Valley
- Upper Kingston Valley
- Riggs Valley
- Red Pass Valley
- Bicycle Valley
- Avawatz Valley
- Leach Valley
- Pahrump Valley
- Mesquite Valley
- Ivanpah Valley
- Silver Lake Valley
- Cronise Valley
- Fremont Valley
- Superior Valley
- Cuddeback Valley
- Pilot Knob Valley
- Searles Valley
- Salt Wells Valley
- Indian Wells Valley
- Coso Valley
- Rose Valley
- Darwin Valley
- Panamint Valley
- Cameo Area
- Race Track Valley
- Hidden Valley
- Marble Canyon Area
- Cottonwood Spring Area
- Lee Flat
- Santa Rosa Flat
- Kelso Lander Valley
- Cactus Flat
- Lost Lake Valley
- Coles Flat
- Wild Horse Mesa Area

- Harrisburg Flats
- Wildrose Canyon
- Brown Mountain Valley
- Grass Valley
- Denning Spring Valley
- California Valley
- Middle Park Canyon
- Butte Valley
- Spring Canyon Valley
- Greenwater Valley
- Gold Valley
- Rhodes Hill Area
- Owl Lake Valley
- Slinkard Valley
- Little Antelope Valley
- Sweetwater Flat

Major drainage systems in the region are the Walker, Owens, and Amargosa river systems. The Walker River system flows from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada into Nevada where it terminates at Walker Lake. Prior to the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Owens River historically terminated at Owens Lake; presently, the Los Angeles Aqueduct is the sole means by which runoff from the region can drain to the Pacific Ocean. The headwaters of the Amargosa River are in Nevada, from which it flows into California, terminating in Death Valley.

Numerous other internally drained basins exist in the region, including Mono, Saline, Eureka, Deep Springs, Indian Wells, Panamint, and Searles Valleys. Naturally-occurring perennial lakes are uncommon except at high elevations in the Sierra Nevada and in the adjacent valleys receiving runoff from the eastern slope of the Sierra. The largest natural lake in the region is Mono Lake. Historically, a large lake existed at Owens Lake; however, irrigation for agriculture, drought, and diversions from the Owens River resulted in the lake drying up in the 1930s. Surface water is rare and ephemeral in the arid desert basins east of Owens Valley.

Existing Water Infrastructure

The most extensive water infrastructure in the region belongs to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) for the purpose of delivering water to Los Angeles, supplying water to Los Angeles' land in the eastern Sierra, and generating hydropower. Figure 3-2 shows components of the LADWP system along the eastern Sierra Nevada, and Figure 3-3 shows the extent of Los Angeles' land in the Inyo-Mono region. Major components of the LADWP water export and power generation system include a series of reservoirs and a tunnel for exporting water from the Mono Basin to the Owens River headwaters; the Crowley Lake reservoir in Long Valley; diversions in the Owens River Gorge for power generation; hydropower generation on Big Pine, Division, and Cottonwood Creeks; the Tinemaha, Pleasant Valley, and Haiwee Reservoirs; extensive groundwater pumping capacity; and the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

These facilities export an average of 364,000 acre-feet per year from Inyo and Mono Counties to Los Angeles. LADWP also manages an extensive dust abatement project on the Owens Lake playa that relies heavily on shallow flooding to control dust. The dust abatement project currently uses about 68,000 acre-feet of water per year. Los Angeles' land and water ownership and extensive infrastructure along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada provide several linkages among water management issues in the western part of the Inyo-Mono IRWM region.

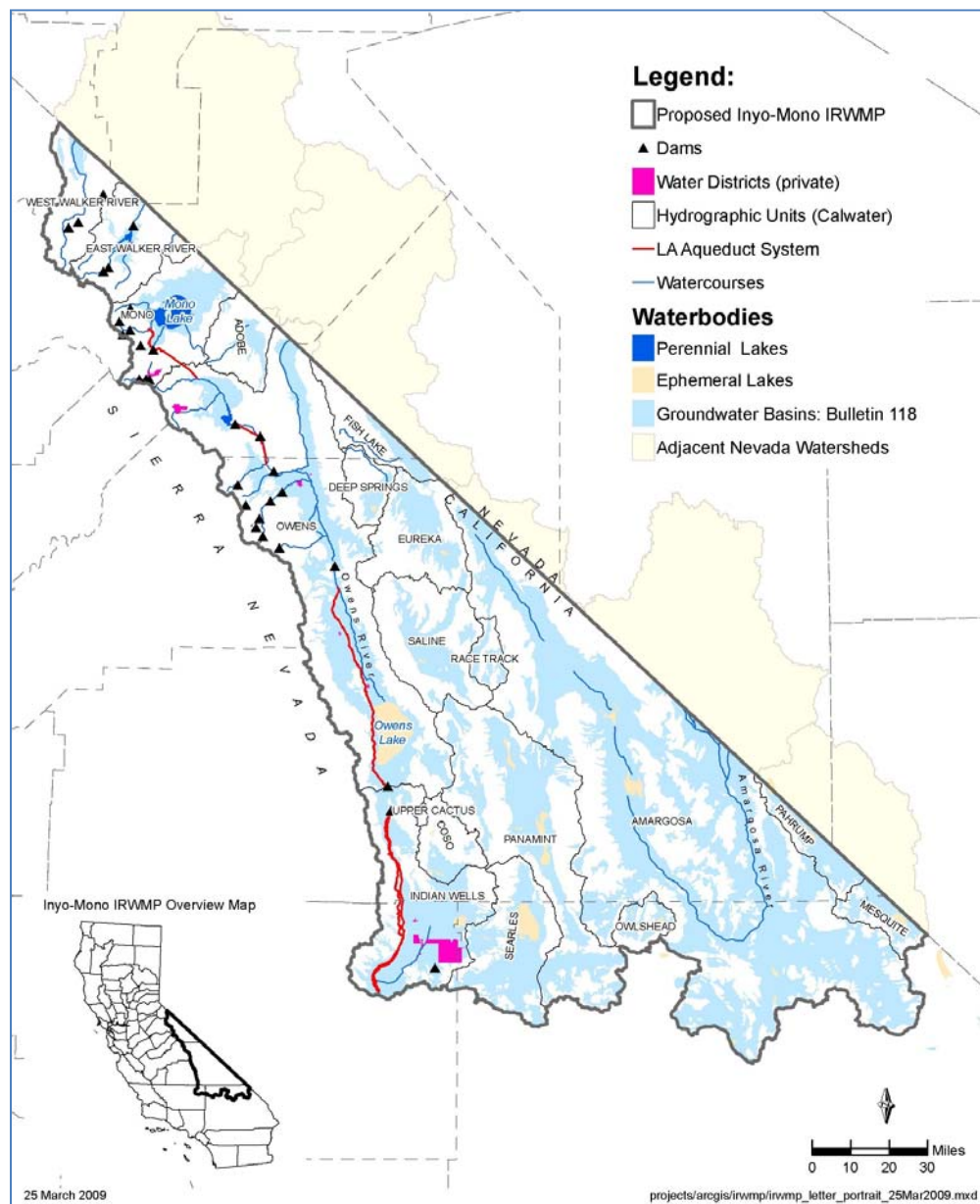


Figure 3-2. Major hydrologic infrastructure in the Inyo-Mono region.

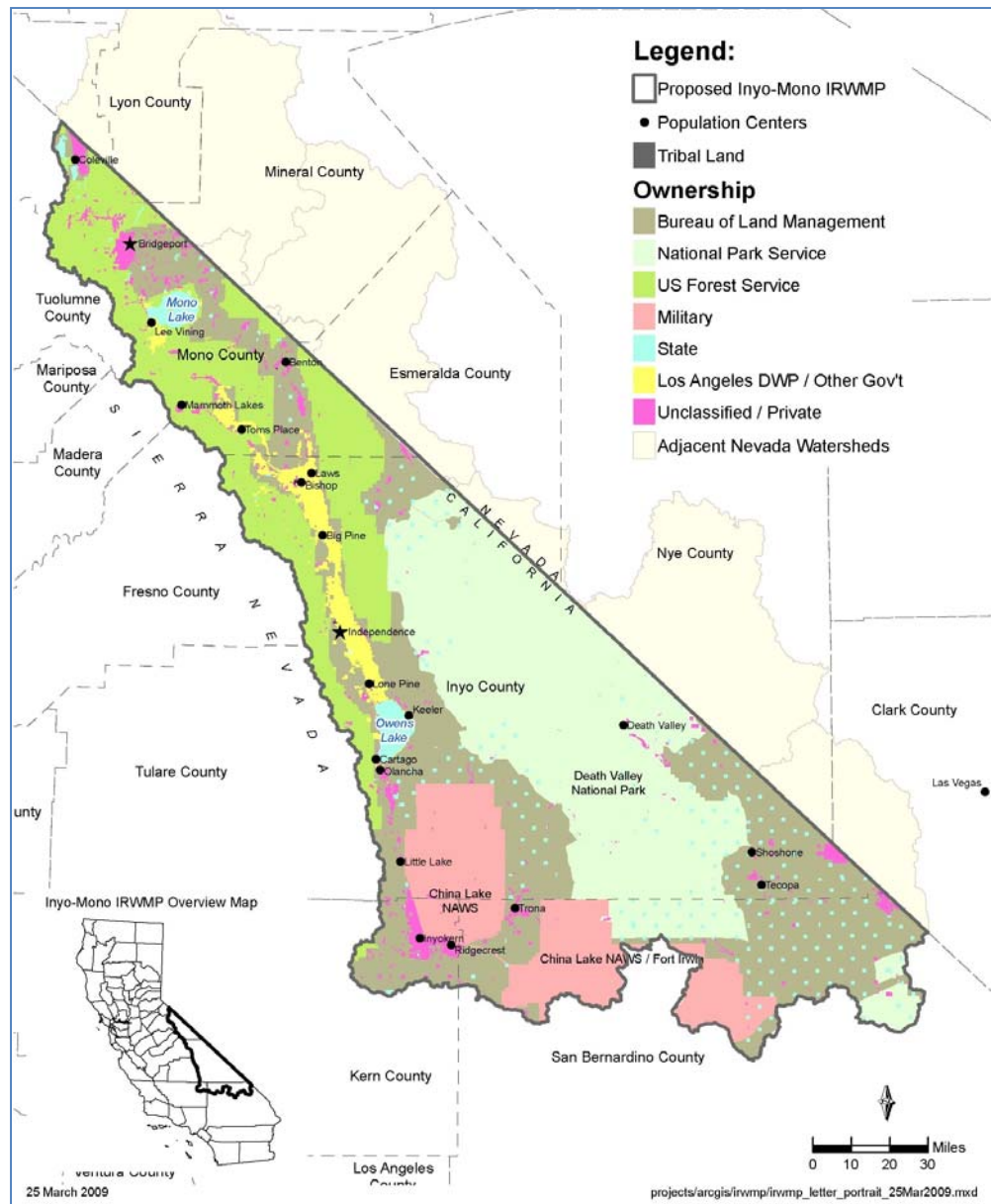


Figure 3-3. Land ownership within the Inyo-Mono IRWMP region.

Geography and Demographics

In total, the Inyo-Mono planning region comprises almost 11% of the State of California and roughly 50% of the Lahontan region. Inyo County, which makes up a large proportion of the Inyo-Mono planning region, is the second largest county in California in total area (10,140 square miles); the population is 17,945 (2000 U.S. Census Bureau data: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/medincsizeandstate.html>). Mono County encompasses approximately 3,100 square miles and has a population of 9,956 (2000 Census). The region is generally rural and sparsely settled with residents concentrated around the communities of Bishop, Independence, Big Pine, Lone Pine, Ridgecrest, Bridgeport, June Lake

and Mammoth Lakes. Primary land uses include livestock grazing (mostly on federally-owned and City of Los Angeles-owned lands), agriculture, and recreation. The valley floors are generally used for residential and commercial purposes, grazing and agriculture, while mining and timber harvesting generally occur in the mountains.

Figure 3-3 shows land management and ownership in the Inyo-Mono IRWM planning region. Approximately 94% of Mono County is publicly owned: 88% is owned by the federal government (US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management), 6% by city and state governments, and the remaining 6% is privately owned. The City of Los Angeles owns about 63,000 acres of land in the southern portion of Mono County. Ninety-two percent of Inyo County is federally owned, about 2% is state-owned lands, and the City of Los Angeles owns approximately 4% of the land in Inyo County. The Shoshone and Paiute Indian tribes also own Reservations or Colonies throughout the region. Overall, the Inyo-Mono IRWM planning region comprises 11% of the land area of the State of California.

3. The Existing or Partially Completed IRWM Plan

The Inyo-Mono RWMG was created in early 2008 specifically to develop an integrated regional water management plan for the planning region. The expected benefits from an adopted plan include: leveraged public and private funding to address priority water management needs in the region; increased regional capacity to address pertinent water issues and needs; heightened public awareness of the region's rural communities and their unique resource challenges; and a new, inclusive venue for increased collaboration and communication among water-related stakeholders throughout the planning area.

The first iteration (or Phase I) of the Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan will meet the minimum requirements of the Prop. 84 Plan Guidelines and will be completed by the end of 2010. The objective of this first Plan iteration is to be able to compete for the first round of Prop. 84 implementation funding. Much progress has already been made on writing the Phase I Plan, including region description, identification of major water issues in the region, preliminary objectives and strategies, and draft project ranking criteria. IRWMP staff and other Plan writers are drawing heavily from the information presented in the Inyo-Mono IRWMP Region Acceptance Process application.

The Inyo-Mono RWMG had originally intended to submit a Prop. 84 planning grant application in late 2008. Due to the State budget problems, that timeline was delayed until this current submission round. However, the decision was made by the Planning Committee in early 2010 that the group would enter the planning phase with DWR approval of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP Region Acceptance Process application. Work began on the first iteration of the Plan based on Prop. 50 Plan guidelines. IRWMP staff and selected Planning Committee members drafted specific sections of the Plan anticipating that the Prop. 84 Plan guidelines would be similar. At the same time, work continued on stakeholder outreach and involvement, development of objectives and strategies, governance and organizational structure of the RWMG, and identification of priority water issues in the region. Careful attention was paid to California State Water Plan Update priorities as well as meeting the specific requirements of Proposition 84 Plan guidelines. The first iteration of the Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan is expected to be adopted and submitted by early January, 2011.

4. The public process used to identify stakeholders and how they were included in the planning and decision making process for the IRWM Plan

Public Process

All I-M IRWMP Planning Committee, Coordinating Committee, and work group meetings are open to the public. Although the obligation of the I-M RWMG to adhere to the Brown Act is somewhat uncertain, the Planning Committee has decided that the RWMG will fully abide by the tenets of the Brown Act. Among other changes to the operations of the IRWMP, time is set aside on each Planning Committee meeting agenda for public comment. While in the past, only a few members of the public not previously associated with a Planning Committee member organization have attended Planning Committee meetings, it is expected that more members of the public will attend these meetings in the future as the profile of the I-M IRWMP expands in the region.

In 2010, with the help of funding from DWR, the Inyo-Mono RWMG was able secure assistance from the Center for Collaborative Policy (CCP) to conduct an intensive and targeted outreach campaign throughout the planning region. Sub-regions were identified that have previously shown under-representation at Planning Committee meetings. Evening meetings were scheduled in each of the sub-regions, and local groups and individuals were identified and invited to participate (although each meeting was also open to the public). One or two current Planning Committee members were usually present, as well as IRWMP and CCP staff. The meetings attracted as few as two and as many as 12 new participants. In total, seven meetings were convened and 22 new participants were added to the Planning Committee contact list.

Inyo-Mono IRWMP staff and one Planning Committee member visited the southeastern portion of the planning region in March, 2010, to conduct meetings with several potential stakeholders, including local residents of the communities of Shoshone and Tecopa, Death Valley National Park staff, and Timbisha-Shoshone Tribal staff. A need has been identified to have a public evening meeting to talk with additional members of these communities, and IRWMP staff will travel to the area in October, 2010, to participate in this meeting.

History of the RWMG

The Inyo-Mono IRWMP is characterized by its collaborative process and diverse stakeholders. The Sierra Nevada Alliance, California Trout, the Center for Collaborative Policy, and DWR began encouraging the formation of the I-M RWMG in early 2008. Initial recruitment of RWMG members was done by personal and professional contacts, through word of mouth, email, and other correspondence to an ever-expanding contact list of potential members. A core team of individuals associated with the aforementioned entities fostered quick organization of interested parties, and the first formal meeting took place during February, 2008, and subsequently, the Planning Committee was formed in May, 2008.

By July, 2008, Planning Committee members included a growing list of stakeholder representatives from organizations with statutory authority over water, local government and other public land management agencies, disadvantaged communities (DACs), sovereign tribes and Native American groups, local business, economic and environmental justice

groups, and interested individuals. The list of participating organizations continues to grow. Like the region it represents, the constituency of the I-M RWMG is inclusive and diverse, enabling the development of a truly integrated, multi-benefit IRWM Plan.

Outreach and Recruitment

The I-M IRWM group conducts outreach on a continuous basis to encourage further participation from all groups within the planning boundaries that have interests in water resources management. Outreach has also been conducted and is on-going with other Sierra IRWMP groups such as CABY, Upper Feather, Tahoe-Sierra, Southern Sierra, Mojave, Antelope Valley, Mariposa, Kern County and Madera County IRWMPs. This outreach builds rapport among and within other regional efforts.

The Planning Committee continues to refine its recruitment methods, especially targeting disadvantaged communities and populations of low representation. Staff relies heavily on the knowledge and contacts of current Planning Committee members in determining which potential new stakeholders to target. The Inyo-Mono IRWM project staff developed three informational documents in support of the group's outreach efforts. The first is a letter, signed by the Project Manager, which gives a broad overview of the history, objectives, and activities of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP. The second document is an update brief that lists accomplishments to date, the purposes and benefits of IRWM planning and current Inyo-Mono IRWMP efforts. The final document contains a list of frequently asked questions that range from a broad overview of IRWM planning at the state level to a description of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP launch phase MOU to the future plans of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP.

All three documents identify a contact person for further information about IRWM and water management. Planning Committee members were given opportunity to comment and provide feedback on these documents. Final drafts of the materials were distributed to the entire Planning Committee via email for use in outreach activities. For example, project staff and Planning Committee members are encouraged to share these documents when making first contact with a new stakeholder through email or in person. These documents were also uploaded to the project website. The materials are updated as needed and redistributed to the I-M RWMG.

The project website (www.inyomonowater.org) is another excellent tool for outreach throughout the I-M IRWM planning region. On this website, visitors can find topics such as introductory information about the I-M IRWMP, member organizations, meeting summaries, and links to other IRWMP groups. It has also become evident, however, that email and the website are not always the best communication or outreach tools in this expansive and largely rural region. Many people in the I-M IRWMP planning region do not have adequate internet access; thus, project staff is working to identify the best means to keep everyone informed in the region, such as hardcopy newsletters that are sent via U.S. mail.

The Inyo-Mono IRWMP effort has also been visible within local media outlets. The three most widely-read local newspapers have each run several articles about various aspects of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP, including interviews with IRWMP staff and Planning Committee members. There are several documented cases of these articles contributing to the involvement of new Planning Committee members. More recently, a staff member from one of the local newspapers has been regularly attending Planning Committee meetings and has been posting meeting announcements and agendas on the newspaper's website.

5. The process used to identify the region's DACs and how the Applicant engaged them in the IRWM Planning process

From the beginning of the Inyo-Mono IRWMP process in early 2008, the Planning Committee has identified as a high priority outreach to disadvantaged communities (DACs). It was quickly recognized that due to the rural and remote nature of the region, there would likely be a large number of DACs. Indeed, it was discovered that all of Inyo County (the second largest county in California) is a DAC. As described below, the DACs in the I-M IRWMP planning region include unincorporated communities in Inyo, Mono, and Kern Counties, as well as federally-recognized and non-federally-recognized American Indian Tribes.

Throughout the pre-planning and planning phases, effort has been made to reach out to DACs, inform them of IRWMP activities and objectives, and more importantly, listen to their water-related needs and concerns. IRWMP staff has targeted outreach to DACs both with individual meetings/presentations and through the larger outreach campaign implemented in 2010. Of those identified as DACs in Table 3-3 below, all have received some level of outreach and information from the IRWMP, and many have signed on as part of the Planning Committee (several have also signed the RWMG's MOU). The Inyo-Mono RWMG is actively pursuing funding from DWR specifically for DAC outreach. Through this funding, additional individual and public meetings will be held throughout the region with the intention of fully integrating as many DACs in the area as possible into the planning process. The I-M RWMG has fully recognized that the success of the IRWMP effort in the region cannot be fully realized without the participation of DACs. Indeed, inclusion of DACs into the process helps to provide a stronger voice in support of the needs of rural communities.

A disadvantaged community is defined as a community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80% of the statewide annual MHI.¹ The statewide annual MHI in California in 1999 was \$47,493. Communities with annual MHIs that are below \$37,994 (2000 Census) are considered disadvantaged communities. To begin identifying disadvantaged areas in the I-M IRWM planning region, the MHI was compared at the census tract level using 2000 Census data. Seventeen census tracts within the region, for which census data were available, qualify as disadvantaged communities (Table 3-3). Census data were not available for all communities as some are too small to provide information without identifying individual people. Identified disadvantaged communities are displayed in Figure 3-4.

In 1999 the MHI for the whole of Inyo County was \$35,006, which is below the statewide MHI. Eleven communities in Inyo County qualify as disadvantaged; two communities, Darwin and Tecopa, have MHI levels that are below the federal poverty level (\$16,600) (Table 3-3). All of the American Indian Reservations, excluding Fort Independence, qualify as disadvantaged communities. The population of the disadvantaged communities in Inyo County in 1999 was 9,496, representing 53% of the total county population. Population growth in Inyo County was slow relative to other counties in California (2.1% from 2000 to 2003), and ranked 41st of 58 California counties for population growth.

The MHI for Mono County in 1999 (\$44, 992) was higher than Inyo County but still below the statewide MHI. Four of the communities in Mono County (for which census data are available)

¹ State of California legislation AB-1747 (2003).

qualify as disadvantaged, accounting for 15% (1,929) of the total population of Mono County. Two of these communities are American Indian Reservations or Colonies, which have MHIs below the poverty level (Benton Paiute Reservation [\$11,875] and Bridgeport Indian Colony [\$13,750]) (Table 3-3). The population of Mono County is 12,853. The population growth in Mono County decreased from 2000 to 2003 by 0.68%; it is one of the slowest growing counties in the state (ranking 47th of 58 counties). Mammoth Lakes, located at the foot of Mammoth Mountain, is the only incorporated city in Mono County.

Only one community (Inyokern, of Kern County) qualifies as disadvantaged for Kern and San Bernardino Counties.

The Inyo-Mono RWMG DAC list and associated data will be updated when 2010 U.S. Census data are available.

Table 3-3. Identified disadvantaged communities in the Inyo-Mono IRWM planning region based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.

Community	Population ²	Median household income
Inyo County	17,945	\$35,006
Big Pine	1,350	\$37,115
Big Pine Paiute Reservation	428	\$25,938
Bishop	3,575	\$27,338
Bishop Paiute Reservation	1,445	\$26,591
Cartago	109	\$34,375
Darwin	54	\$13,333
Furnace Creek	31	\$25,625
Independence (county seat)	574	\$37,500
Lone Pine	1,655	\$29,079
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation	176	\$18,500
Tecopa	99	\$12,344
Mono County	12,853	\$44, 992
Antelope Valley ³	1,498	\$34,584
Benton	331	\$26,250
Benton Paiute Reservation	53	\$11,875
Bridgeport Indian Colony	47	\$13,750
San Bernardino County	1,709,434	\$42,066
Kern County	661,645	\$35,446
Inyokern	984	\$35,046

² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1. Data from the US Census Bureau was accessed using the American Factfinder feature on the Census website. Census data is reported by a variety of geographic units, including census tracts, block groups, blocks, and zip codes.

³ Antelope Valley is located at the northern end of Mono County and includes the communities of Walker, Coleville, and Topaz, the Marine housing complex at Coleville, and Camp Antelope at Walker.

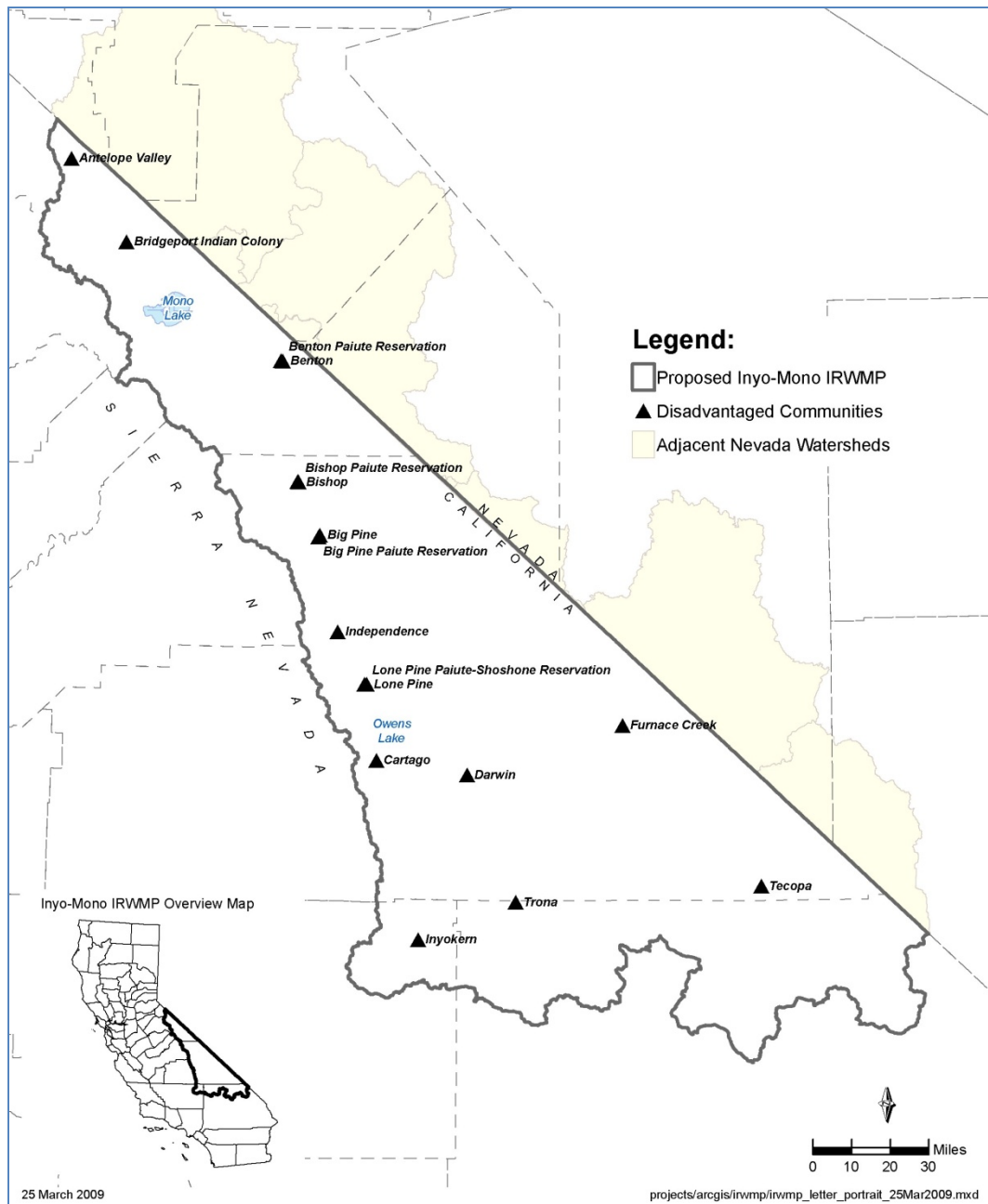


Figure 3-4. Disadvantaged communities in the Inyo-Mono IRWM planning region.

6. The process used to identify the regions' water related objectives and conflicts; AND
7. The process used to determine criteria for developing regional priorities

In addition to establishing a lasting foundation for the I-M RWMG, much of the work of the Inyo-Mono RWMG has focused on developing goals, objectives, strategies, and project ranking criteria that are appropriate for the planning region. This process has occurred since the

inception of the I-M IRWMP effort in early 2008. As a part of the initial planning grant effort in 2008, Ecosystem Sciences Foundation (ESF) worked with the Planning Committee members and with a sub-committee of the Planning Committee to develop a list of regional objectives and associated strategies. This process largely relied on the input of Planning Committee and work group members and lasted through the duration of ESF's involvement in the I-M IRWMP (until early 2009).

Due to the State budget-related funding freezes and the delay of Prop. 84 guidelines and PSPs, little progress was made in this area in 2009.

Visioning Process

In early 2010, the Planning Committee initiated a visioning process, whereby the group brainstormed ideas and concepts in order to craft mission and vision statements. The purpose of this process was to create a big-picture vision for the group that would guide the group long-term and also provide a framework for developing goals, objectives, strategies, and project ranking criteria. The results of this visioning process include the following statements:

Mission: *To research, identify, prioritize, and act on regional water issues, and related social and economic issues, so as to protect and enhance our environment and economy. Working together, we create and implement a regional water management plan that complies with applicable policies and regulations and promotes innovative solutions for our region's needs.*

Our vision is a landscape that is ecologically, socially, and economically resilient. As diverse stakeholders, we identify and work toward our common goals. We achieve a broad-based perspective that benefits our regional ecosystems and human communities by combining our interests, knowledge, expertise and approaches. We strive to have every voice heard within our region and our collective voice heard in the state and nation.

Outreach Campaign

With funding support from DWR, the I-M RWMG was able to once again retain the services of the Center for Collaborative Policy to undertake a substantial, region-wide outreach effort in early 2010 with the purpose of identifying water-related needs, issues, and priorities in all parts of the planning region, and especially those areas that are under-represented on the Planning Committee. This consisted of a series of six meetings in the more rural communities of the region (Walker, Bridgeport, Crowley Lake, Round Valley, Big Pine, and Lone Pine) as well as a meeting in Bishop. Each meeting was attended by 2-9 local residents that either represented a water-related stakeholder group or attended as a matter of individual interest. Part of each meeting was asking attendees to identify water-related concerns and needs in their parts of the planning region. These discussions provided valuable insight leading to the refinement of the previous set of objectives and strategies from 2009 as well as the development of new objectives and strategies. A work group of the Planning Committee then used these objectives and strategies to build region-specific and region-appropriate criteria for ranking project proposals. As a first filter in the project ranking criteria, the objectives put forth in the State Water Plan were used, and projects that pass through that level will move on to a test of meeting regional criteria.

The goals, objectives, strategies, and project ranking criteria that were developed for the first iteration of the Plan will be revised and expanded during the course of Plan revisions, including another round of outreach and public meetings.

8. The data and technical analysis collected/performed and how those data are managed

Planning Committee activities and relevant documents are managed by staff and made available to members and the public on a website and e-mail transmittal. The data include: Planning Committee member information, meeting attendance, meeting summaries, maps, photos, outreach efforts, and other Planning Committee activities and informational documents. IRWMP staff has developed and maintains spreadsheets for Planning Committee member contact information as well as e-mail lists for both the Planning Committee and Coordinating Committee. Contact information and e-mail lists are updated as needed, and detailed notes are used in the contact information spreadsheet to explain why a contact has been removed from the list or why a new contact has been added, as well as any other pertinent information about that contact.

Each Planning Committee and each Coordinating Committee meeting is recorded through meeting notes taken during the meeting, which are then turned into a meeting summary that is sent out to the entire Planning Committee or Coordinating Committee. After approval of the meeting notes by the Planning Committee, the final meeting summaries are sent to all Planning Committee members, archived digitally on a staff member's computer, and posted to the I-M IRWMP website (www.inyomonowater.org). There is also a spreadsheet that staff uses to record Planning Committee and Coordinating Committee meeting attendance. This information has been used several times to calculate in-kind contributions or individual questions about meeting attendance.

Other relevant information, such as MOU signatories and records of outreach activities and meetings, is organized and managed in spreadsheets or other documents. IRWMP staff puts much effort into gathering and making available information or communications from DWR and other State agencies or stakeholders regarding water-related resources. As appropriate, materials and information are posted on the website or sent via e-mail to the appropriate parties. To date, most e-mail correspondence with the Planning Committee has been funneled through the project assistant.

The information listed above is valuable for member representatives to provide to their governing boards as updates on the IRWMP and plan progress.

Geographic information has been mostly used by Planning Committee members providing in-kind GIS expertise. The maps that have resulted from this work are maintained digitally in .pdf and .jpg formats; however, IRWMP staff does not currently possess all the files used to create the maps and has identified a need to improve the geographic data management for the I-M IRWMP in the work plan.

To date, there has not been a need for technical analysis related to I-M IRWMP activities.

9. How integrated resource management strategies will be employed

Integrated resource management strategies identified by the I-M RWMG will serve as guiding principles in the Phase I Plan and will play an important role in deciding upon a final portfolio of projects to be submitted for implementation funding. It is the intention of the I-M IRWMP stakeholder process to select water management strategies that work together to produce a synergistic effect. For example, drought management strategies will provide water for in-stream use while maintaining high water quality within the region. These integrated strategies will be implemented through an examination of both I-M IRWMP priorities and other regional priorities as identified in regulations and local plans. Although the I-M IRWM Plan will refer to many legally binding statutory and regulatory provisions such as county general plans, zoning ordinances, water quality plans, and various permits, licenses, and approvals, its purpose is to ensure that the IRWMP is consistent and compatible with existing legal obligations. Rather than adding to or modifying the present legal and regulatory environment, the IRWMP is intended to streamline and improve stakeholders' ability to operate and succeed within that already established regulatory environment. The I-M RWMG has identified the various documents and plans that govern the water-related activities of I-M IRWMP stakeholders. These documents are listed in Table 3-4. This list will continue to be updated throughout the planning process as new plans and documents become available.

The process of assessing water management strategies, identifying consistency with statewide priorities and regional plans, and determining appropriate strategies to integrate will consist of forming workgroups composed of Planning Committee members. The work groups will provide a forum for discussions amongst parties so that strategies and goals can be aligned with existing plans and other documents. This work will take place in line with work to further define and refine goals, objectives, strategies, and ranking criteria. The work groups will continue to research existing reports and studies regarding each potential strategy and its possible use in the I-M IRWMP region. Strategies will eventually be prioritized and ranked according to statewide priorities, basin objectives, developed criteria, multiple benefits, available data, and potential amalgamation with other strategies. The goal is for the I-M IRWMP to integrate the strategies to best meet identified regional IRWM objectives.

Table 3-4. Mandatory plans and documents governing Inyo-Mono RWMG stakeholders.

Document	Region	Acquired (Y/N)	Format	Location/ Source	Description	Date
Assembly Bill 303- Local Groundwater Assistance Program	Indian Wells Valley	Yes			AB 303 Project Plan funded the development of a GIS management system to archive, track, and present groundwater data, develop a conceptual model, and develop a website to allow public access to groundwater data.	2003
Assembly Bill 303- Local Groundwater Assistance Program	Indian Wells Valley				AB 303 Project Plan funded the drilling of eight monitoring wells in the southwestern portion of the Indian Wells Valley. Over 70 sites (surface and groundwater) were sampled for interpretation of general mineral/physical characteristics, inorganic chemicals, and various isotopes.	2006
Bishop Paiute Tribe Water Quality Control Plan	Bishop-Paiute Tribe	Yes	Digital	http://www.bishoptribeemo.com/Water/PDF/WQ%20Final.pdf	The Bishop Paiute Tribe Water Quality Plan contains a characterization of the Reservation, its climate, geology, surface and ground waters. The plan identifies water quality and quantity issues and describes water quality standards. Includes a discussion of general control actions and recommendations to protect water resources for municipal, industrial and cultural uses as well as to protect wildlife and aquatic habitat.	2007
BLM Bishop Field Office Resource Management Plan Record of Decision (ROD)	Bishop Resource Area	Yes	Digital	See folder	Decision of the Bureau of Land Management for managing federal mineral leases and BLM public lands within the Bishop Resource Area. Decisions and strategies are presented for recreation use, wildlife management, mineral uses and land ownership and authorizations.	1993
City of Los Angeles DWP Urban Water Management Plan and 2003-4 Update	Los Angeles, Inyo County, Owens Valley	No			Water supply agencies in California are mandated to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to describe efforts to manage water supply and demand every five years. The LADWP 2000 UWMP details the management of multiple water supply sources to meet the needs of Los Angeles including contingencies for drought. Water deliveries from the Owens Valley are discussed extensively in the UWMP, including impact assessments on the City's water supply of projects to fulfill the Agreement and MOU provisions. In addition, the UWMP details water conservation, recycling and other strategies and projects to manage water demand and promote efficient consumer water use. Strategies described in the UWMP to manage local and imported water supplies and demand in Los Angeles directly influence management of lands and water resources supplying the LAA by providing greater flexibility to meet environmental responsibilities in the Owens Valley while continuing to meet demands within Los Angeles.	2000, 2003, 2004
Conservation Strategy for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Inyo and Mono counties			LADWP	Includes conservation strategies for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher in proposed critical habitat, which includes riparian habitat along a 69-mile reach of the Owens River and a 0.9 mile long reach of Rock Creek in Inyo and Mono counties.	2005

Document	Region	Acquired (Y/N)	Format	Location/ Source	Description	Date
Devils Postpile General Management Plan	Devils Postpile National Monument	No		http://www.nps.gov/depo/parknews/upload/DEPO_Postcard_August_2008_proof.pdf	Scoping begins April 2009	
DRAFT Owens Valley Land Management Plan	Owens Valley	No	Digital	LADWP	Provides management direction for water supply, habitat, recreation, and land use on all City of Los Angeles-owned lands in Inyo County, excluding the Lower Owens River Project area. This plan provides a framework for implementing management prescriptions through time, monitoring resources, and adaptively managing changed land and water conditions.	2008
FINAL 2008 Owens Valley PM 10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan (SIP)	Owens Lake Dust Control Project		Digital	http://www.gbuapcd.org/	Calls for additional 15.1 square miles of Dust Control Measures on Owens Lake, including shallow flood and moat and row. (This 15.1 square mile requirement is in addition to the 29.8 square miles already in operation.)	2008
Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Owens Lake Dust Control Project		Digital	http://www.gbuapcd.org/	This Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential for significant environmental impacts in association with the 2008 Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan (SIP)1 (proposed project). This Subsequent EIR incorporates the 1998 EIR and 2003 EIR by reference and provides broad program-level and project-specific environmental analyses for the 2008 SIP revision.	2008
Final Yellow Billed Cuckoo Enhancement Plans	Baker and Hogback Creeks, Inyo County			Ecosystem Sciences	The 1997 MOU between LADWP and Inyo County and others required that habitat be evaluated in the riparian woodland areas of Hogback and Baker creeks so that enhancement plans could be developed. These plans identify reasonable and feasible actions or projects to maintain and improve the habitat of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo.	2005
Green Book for the Long-term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County	Inyo County	Yes	Digital	http://www.inyo.water.org/WaterResources/Green%20Book%202000.PDF	This Green Book was created in agreement between the County of Inyo and LADWP for the Long-term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and to accompany the environmental impact report (EIR). The Green book describes goals of the Agreement that pertain to vegetation management and sets forth procedures and methods to achieve those goals. It describes techniques, procedures and criteria to compile vegetation inventories, create vegetation management maps and monitor vegetation data. Further studies and supporting technical vegetation information are presented.	1990
Groundwater Management Plan for the Mammoth Basin	Mammoth Community	Yes	Digital	http://www.mcd.dst.ca.us/Projects/Reports/GWMP/GWMP.htm	This plan presents a management strategy to guide management decisions and evaluate water resources within the Mammoth Basin watershed. The objectives of this report are to	2005

Document	Region	Acquired (Y/N)	Format	Location/ Source	Description	Date
Watershed					protect the environment, establish sustainable yields and meet the needs of the community. The plan outlines current basin conditions and groundwater monitoring programs based on existing reports and data. The plan presents specific action recommendations for groundwater protection and management.	
Habitat Conservation Plan for the Owens Valley	LADWP owned lands in Owens Valley	No		LADWP	Not yet available	2009/2010
Hydrologic Assessment of the Dry Creek Drainage for Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	No	-	-	Available for public review in 2009	2008
Indian Wells Valley Cooperative Groundwater Management Plan	Indian Wells Valley	Yes	Digital	http://www.iwvgr.oundwater.org/default.html	The Cooperative Groundwater Management Plan was signed and approved in 1995, as the first step towards determining best management practices of groundwater resources in Indian Wells Valley. Funding was used to monitor wells used for groundwater; develop a GIS management system to archive, track and present data; develop a conceptual groundwater model; and to develop a website to allow public access to information. Based on above report, data gaps were identified. This plan proposes additional tasks: environmental documentation, construct monitoring wells, water sampling, continuous water level monitoring and geohydrologic data review.	2008
Inyo County General Plan Update	Inyo County	No			The Inyo County General Plan sets out the goals and policies of the County and provides for implementation measures to ensure the policies are carried out. Policies have been established to support the implementation of the Agreement and MOU and to manage groundwater resources in the County to provide for a viable economy, enhance the natural environment, and protect water quality and quantity through ordinance, project approvals, and agreements with other agencies.	2001
Inyo County Groundwater Ordinance	Inyo County	Yes	Digital	http://www.inyo.water.org/water/resources/InyoCounty_Ordinance_1004.pdf	Establishes policy for the County of Inyo to manage the transport, transfer, acquisition and sale of surface and groundwater to protect the overall economy and environment of the County.	1998
Inyo County Resolution No. 99-43 re: Extraction and Use of Inyo County's water resources	Inyo County	Yes	Digital	http://www.inyo.water.org/WaterResources/IC%20Res%2099-43%20Water%20Policies-Adopted%207-27-99.doc	A resolution of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors which affirms the extraction and use of Inyo County's water resources for the Lower Owens River Project in order to meet the obligations under the Inyo/Los Angeles Long Term Water Agreement, Final EIR, and Memorandum of Understanding., while protecting the County's environment, citizens and economy from adverse effects. This document establishes policies and procedures to implement the obligations of the County and	1999

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					evaluate results.	
Inyo-Los Angeles Long Term Groundwater Management Plan for Owens Valley and Inyo County and 1991 EIR	Owens Valley, Inyo County	Yes	Digital	http://www.inyo-water.org/WaterResources/water_agreement/default.html	The overall goal of the Agreement is to manage water resources in the Owens Valley to avoid causing certain described decreases in vegetation and to avoid significant effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated while providing a reliable supply for use in Inyo County and for export to Los Angeles. Conditions documented during a vegetation inventory conducted from 1984-87 serve as the basis for determining whether significant decreases and changes in vegetation have occurred. Inyo County and Los Angeles jointly prepared an EIR analyzing impacts of management according to the Agreement on the Owens Valley environment and water supply for Los Angeles. The Agreement established detailed procedures contained in the Green Book to manage groundwater pumping, to monitor environmental conditions, and to assess and mitigate impacts of increased water export to Los Angeles. A detailed summary of the history leading to adoption of the Agreement is contained in the EIR (pp. 2-10 to 2-19).	1991
Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan	Inyo National Forest	Yes	Digital	http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/inyo/projects/1988-plan.shtml	This Plan provides direction for the management of all lands and resources administered by the Inyo National Forest and documents the environmental analyses conducted as part of the planning process. Describes current conditions and need for management actions. The plan lists alternatives and proposed actions, describes affected environment and environmental consequences.	1988
June Lake 2010 Area Plan	Mono County	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/cdd%20site/Planning/JLKAareaPlan.htm	The June Lake 2010 Area Plan summarizes existing conditions in the June Lake area, identifies community issues and potentials, and specifies goals, objectives and policies to guide community development over the next 20 years. This Area Plan supplements the Mono County General Plan by providing area-specific directives.	1991
June Lake PUD Master Water Plan Update	June Lake Area	Yes	Digital	See folder	The document describes present/projected land and water use in the June Lake District and proposes future improvements needed to meet future demands along with estimated capital costs. Estimates of future water usage are based on the land use projections.	2007
Kern County Groundwater Ordinance	Kern County	Yes	Digital		Establishes county policy regarding transfers or transport of native groundwater to areas outside Kern County and the watershed of the aquifer.	1998
Lower Owens River Project (LORP) Final EIR	Owens Valley/ Inyo County	Yes	Digital	See folder	This final EIR was prepared by the LADWP as part of the agreement to restore various wetland and riparian habitats along the Owens River, known as the Lower Owens River Project (LORP). The objective of the EIR is to evaluate the impacts of the proposed LORP in order to allow LADWP and the County to make informed decisions about the final design and implementation of the Project and to implement the LORP in the most environmentally sound manner. A description of the	2004

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					project, current environmental conditions, potential impacts of the project, and alternatives are presented.	
LORP Action Plan (Appendix to MOU between Inyo County, LADWP and others re: implementation of the LORP)	Owens Valley/ Inyo County	Yes	Digital	http://www.inyo-water.org/LORP/default.htm	This plan describes the tasks and objectives for preparing an ecosystem management plan, which will guide the implementation of the Lower Owens River Project (LORP), as part of the Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement to restore wetland and riparian habitats and to rewater the full 60-mile reach of the Lower Owens River.	1997
LORP Ecosystem Management Plan	Owens Valley/ Inyo County	Yes			See above.	2002
LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management , and Reporting Plan	Owens Valley/ Inyo County	Yes	Digital	Ecosystem Sciences	Describes the long-term monitoring plan for collecting and analyzing data on the progress toward meeting LORP goals. Using this data, the LORP will be adaptively managed and project management will be modified if data from ongoing monitoring and analysis reveal that such modification is necessary to ensure the attainment of the LORP goals.	2008
Mammoth Community Water District Urban Water Management Plan	Mammoth Community	Yes	Digital	http://www.mcwd.dst.ca.us/ProjectsReports/UWMP/UWMP2005.pdf	This Urban Water Management Plan for the Mammoth Community describes current conditions such as population density, climate, land use and existing sources of water. The plan identifies potential sources of water, future water supply needs, availability and reliability as well as contingency plans for shortages.	2005
Mammoth Mountain Ski Area Master Development Plan	Mammoth Mountain	No	In revision	-	-	2008
Mammoth General Plan Update	Mammoth	Yes	Digital		Strategic plan that establishes guidelines and priorities for the community of Mammoth Lakes. It addresses: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety.	2006
Mill Creek Settlement Agreement (FERC relicensing) P-1390-040	Mill Creek	Various documents	Digital	http://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/results.asp	FERC issued a new license to Southern California Edison Company for continued operation and maintenance of its 3-megawatt Lundy Hydroelectric Project. The project is located on Mill Creek in Mono County, California. Portions of the project occupy lands managed by the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.	2005 - 2007
Mono County General Plan	Mono County	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/services.html	A long-term comprehensive general plan to guide decisions on future growth, development, and conservation of natural resources for Mono County until 2010. This Plan has authority and established policies are upheld by law. The Plan has a section for land use, circulation, housing, conservation, safety, noise, and hazardous waste management. The County's Regional Planning Advisory Committees (RPACs) and community planning groups reviewed drafts of the general plan; their comments were incorporated into a revised draft.	1997
Mono County Master Environmental	Mono County	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/s	The Mono Country MEA was originally prepared to provide the background environmental information for the update of the	2001

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Assessment				ervices.html	Mono County General Plan in 2003. The Mono Country MEA contains information on existing conditions in the county and analyzes the effects those conditions will have on future development. The plan describes in detail existing land use, socioeconomics, community services, demographics, housing, transportation, outdoor recreation, visual resources, cultural resources, climate, air quality, geology, hydrology, biological resources, energy resources, noise, natural hazards, and public health and safety within Mono County.	
Mono Basin Watershed Management Plan (Mono County)	Mono Basin	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/cdd%20site/Planning/Projects/Documents/MonoBasinWatershedManagementPlan307_000.pdf	This plan creates linkages between water quality and water quantity problems and conditions, processes, and activities occurring in the Mono Basin watershed. The study area includes 800 square miles of the Mono Basin watershed; the plan pertains only to lands in the Basin and not Mono Lake. It contains goals and objectives, describes desired future conditions and potential actions, and identifies data gaps. Issues described include water supply (for the June Lake area) and water quality. The guiding principle is to minimize disturbance to stream systems and riparian areas. The plan has no authority itself, and must be adopted by the Mono County Collaborative Planning Team and its member agencies in order to achieve the projects/actions proposed.	2007
MOU between Inyo County, City of Los Angeles, Sierra Club, Owens Valley Committee, CA Dept. of Fish and Game and California State Lands Commission	Owens Valley, Inyo County	No			The MOU resolved disagreements on the scope and details of several environmental projects and studies described in the Agreement, and required additional land and habitat management plans be developed. The majority of the MOU provisions pertain to the implementation of the Lower Owens River Project (LORP) to re-water 53 62 miles of the original channel below the LAA intake dam. This project will establish a viable warm water fishery and healthy functioning ecosystem and wetlands associated with the river. This It is the single largest mitigation project in required by the Agreement. The MOU also establishes a commitment for frequent communication among representatives of the parties to discuss issues that arise during implementation of the MOU and sets out dispute resolution procedures to settle future disagreements.	1997
North Mono Basin Watershed Analysis (Inyo National Forest)	N. Mono Basin	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-basinresearch.org/online-reports/	Analysis conducted during 2001 as part of the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan amendment "...to maintain or restore ecological sustainability to provide a sustainable flow of uses, values, products and services from these lands". Document provides a framework to guide landscape management. Contains a characterization of the watershed, identifies issues and key questions, assesses current conditions, historical and "natural" conditions, interprets data, and suggests management opportunities and recommendations. Issues identified: 1) Human use to the aquatic environment, 2) Human use of the terrestrial environment, 3) Erosion and water quality, 4) Habitat	2001

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					composition (upland, wetland, riparian), 5) Fisheries and fish habitat condition, and 6) wildlife (terrestrial and avian).	
Owens Basin Wetland and Aquatic Species Recovery Plan- Inyo and Mono Counties	Owens Basin	Yes	Digital	USFWS	Establishes recovery objectives for the Owens pupfish, Owens tui chub, and <i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>piscinensis</i> and identifies actions needed to protect species of concern in the Owens Basin. The goal is to restore target species to viable and interacting populations within their ecosystems. Includes an implementation schedule to achieve these recovery objectives.	1998
Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan - 2003 Revision	Owens Lake Dust Control Project			Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District	Calls for completion of 13.3 square miles of dust control on Owens Lake, bringing a total of 29.8 square miles of dust control measures into operation on Owens Lake. Dust control measures used under this plan include managed vegetation, shallow flood, and gravel cover.	2003
2003 Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Final Integrated Environmental Impact Report	Owens Lake Dust Control Project			Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District	This Final Integrated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential for significant environmental impacts in association with the 2003 Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan (SIP) (proposed project). This EIR incorporates the 1998 EIR by reference and provides broad program-level and project-specific environmental analyses for the 2003 SIP revision.	2003
Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan	Owens Lake Dust Control Project			Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District	Calls for completion of 16.5 square miles of dust control on Owens Lake, including managed vegetation, shallow flood, and gravel cover dust control measures for compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter.	1998
Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan Final Environmental Impact Report	Owens Lake Dust Control Project			Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District	This Final Integrated Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential for significant environmental impacts in association with the 1998 Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan (SIP) (proposed project).	1998
Proposition 13- Southwest Wellfield Recharge Feasibility Study (2005)	Indian Wells Valley				The Indian Wells Valley Water District constructed two one-acre percolation/recharge ponds, two 6-inch monitoring wells, and assembled a weather station. 527 acre-feet of water were pumped into the recharge ponds while transducers in the monitoring wells tracked water levels. The weather station recorded wind speed, atmospheric temperature, and rainfall. An evaporation pan was used to estimate the on-site evaporation rate.	
Proposition 50- Testing of Zero-Liquid Discharge Technologies Using	Indian Wells Valley				The Indian Wells Valley Water District completed a comprehensive feasibility investigation to desalt water from the Water District's Northwest Well Field (NWWF). The Water	

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Brackish Groundwater for Inland Desert Communities					District then applied for a Proposition 50 Grant and was selected to proceed with pilot testing of the major components of the selected treatment train. When fully-implemented, the NWWF brackish water treatment project creates a new source of potable water, furthers the use of economically and environmentally acceptable desalination, advances the desalination technology and evaluates a novel reversible reverse-osmosis treatment plant configuration.	
Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment	Sierra Nevada	Yes	Digital	http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/snfpa/final-seis/	Amendment to the January 2001 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan. Plan adopts integrated strategy for vegetation management to reduce risk of wildfire to communities and to protect old forests, wildlife habitats and watersheds. Includes specific management strategies, actions and requirements to manage forest lands.	2004
State Water Board Restoration Orders 98-07		Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-basinresearch.org/legal/index.html	Order amending provisions of order WR 98-05 applicable to stream restoration measures and dismissing petitions for reconsideration. November 19, 1998. State of California Water Resources Control Board. In the Matter of Stream and Waterfowl Habitat Restoration Plans and Grant Lake Operations and Management Plan Submitted by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Pursuant to the Requirements of Water Right Decision 1631 (Water Right Licenses 10191 and 10192, Applications 8042 and 8043).	1998
Upper Owens River Watershed Management Plan (Mono County)	Upper Owens River	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/cdd%20site/Planning/Projects/Documents/UpperOwensWatershedManagementPlan307draft_000.pdf	This plan creates linkages between water quality and water quantity problems and conditions, processes, and activities occurring in the Upper Owens River watershed. The study area is the 380 square mile Long Hydrologic Area. It contains goals and objectives, and describes desired future conditions and potential actions. Issues include water supply and water quality. It identifies data gaps including water quality data, sediment budgets of Mammoth and Hot creeks, and groundwater systems. The guiding principle is to minimize disturbance to stream systems and riparian areas. The plan has no authority itself, and must be adopted by the Mono County Collaborative Planning Team and its member agencies in order to achieve the projects/actions proposed.	2007
Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan)				http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/references.shtml	The California Regional Water Quality Control Board adopts and implements this Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region, which extends from the Oregon border to the northern Mojave Desert and includes all of California east of the Sierra Nevada crest. This plan sets forth water quality standards for the surface and ground waters in the region, identifies general types of water quality problems, identifies required or recommended control measures for these problems, and summarizes applicable provisions of separate State/Regional Board planning and policy documents and other water quality management plans. This Plan also summarizes past and present water quality monitoring programs and identifies monitoring activities to	1995

Document	Region	Acquired (Y/N)	Format	Location/ Source	Description	Date
					provide the basis for future Basin Plan updates.	
Water Quality Standards, Big Pine Reservation	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	Yes	Digital	http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/wqslibrary/tribes/bigpine-200601.pdf	Plan outlines water quality standards within the boundaries of the Big Pine Paiute Reservation to protect public health and welfare and to maintain or enhance water quality in relation to existing and/or potential beneficial uses of the water. Water quality standards are presented in numerical and narrative form. Describes current water uses and policies for implementation.	2005
West Walker River Watershed Management Plan (Mono County)	West Walker River	Yes	Digital	http://www.mono-county.ca.gov/cdd%20site/Planning/Projects/Documents/WestWalkerWatershedManagementPlan30_000.pdf	This plan creates linkages between water quality and water quantity problems and conditions, processes, and activities occurring in the West Walker River watershed. The study area is the 410 square mile watershed that includes the area above Topaz Reservoir at the California/Nevada border. It contains goals and objectives, describes desired future conditions and potential actions, and identifies data gaps. Issues described include water supply/water allocation and water quality. The guiding principle is to minimize disturbance to stream systems and riparian areas. The plan has no authority itself, and must be adopted by the Mono County Collaborative Planning Team and its member agencies in order to achieve the projects/actions proposed.	2007

10. How the IRWM Plan will be implemented and what impacts and benefits are expected

Preparations are already underway for implementing the initial (Phase I) Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan. Several imminent priority needs in the region have been identified, including potable water supplies, water quality, and groundwater monitoring. The Planning Committee is doing the work necessary to identify and prioritize projects for the first round of Prop. 84 implementation funding, which is expected to be available in early 2011. These projects will fit within the objectives, strategies, and criteria developed by the Planning Committee in the Phase I Plan.

The Phase II Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan will update and expand upon the Phase I Plan. The revisions to the Phase I Plan will include a refining of the objectives, strategies, and project ranking criteria; a refining of important water-related issues in the region based on additional stakeholder and public outreach; integration of climate change; and building stakeholder capacity through trainings and informational materials. Taken together, these efforts will produce a revised Plan that more accurately and more closely articulates the priorities and values of the region while at the same time continuing to develop and take advantage of the relationships among water-related stakeholders and providing a forum to voice both successes and concerns.

Overall, the RWMG expects the following benefits to result from implementing the Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan in the region:

- The group anticipates the planning efforts to result in funding to address the more pressing and multiple-benefit water needs in the region.
- The Plan will help to increase the profile of the region in general in terms of state water planning and will give voice to issues facing rural and headwater communities.
- The Plan will help to provide capacity building resources particularly to the smaller and more rural water agencies in the region.
- The Plan will maintain the important benefit that has been created whereby stakeholders in the region have a safe and open forum for increased communication and collaboration.

11. For an existing IRWM Plan, describe how that plan meets the current IRWM Plan standards

The initial work on the Phase I Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan followed the Prop. 50 Plan guidelines because of the delay in the release of Prop. 84 guidelines. This included a detailed outline and the work that had already been completed through the Region Acceptance Process. Once the Prop. 84 Plan guidelines were made available, the Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan outline was revised to meet the new standards. Along with following DWR guidelines, project staff worked with staff from other IRWMP regions to understand how they developed their Plans, particularly if they had already received implementation funding. The I-M RWMG made it a priority to send representatives to various IRWMP-related meetings, including Roundtable of Regions conference calls, the 2009 Sierra Nevada Alliance Sierra IRWMP Summit, and public workshops on guidelines and PSPs. Attendance at these meetings ensured that the most recent and accurate information was communicated to the RWMG. Project staff was also in constant communication with DWR staff to ask questions, seek clarification, and maintain the presence of the Inyo-Mono region within the larger IRWMP program.